

ON HIGHER SYZYGIES OF RULED SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. We study higher syzygies of a ruled surface X over a curve of genus g with the numerical invariant e . Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$. We prove that for $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 - e + p$ and for $e \geq g - 2$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$. By using these facts, we obtain Mukai type results. For ample line bundles A_i , we show that $K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q$ satisfies property N_p when $0 \leq e < \frac{g-3}{2}$ and $q \geq g - 2e + 1 + p$ or when $e \geq \frac{g-3}{2}$ and $q \geq p + 4$. Therefore we prove Mukai's conjecture for ruled surface with $e \geq \frac{g-3}{2}$. Also we prove that when X is an elliptic ruled surface with $e \geq 0$, L satisfies property N_p if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 3 + p$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we study higher syzygies of irrational ruled surfaces. Let X be a smooth projective variety and $L \in \text{Pic}X$ a very ample line bundle. Consider the embedding

$$X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(X, L) = \mathbb{P}$$

defined by the complete linear system of L . Let S be the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathbb{P} and consider the graded S -module $E = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, L^n)$. Let

$$\cdots \rightarrow \bigoplus_j S^{k_{i,j}}(-i-j) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \bigoplus_j S^{k_{1,j}}(-1-j) \rightarrow \bigoplus_j S^{k_{0,j}}(-j) \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0$$

be a minimal graded free resolution of E . A main goal to study higher syzygies is to interpret the information carried by the graded Betti number $k'_{i,j}$ s. In particular, the distribution of zeroes in the Betti table enables us to understand the geometry of $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}$. Along this point of view, many people have studied the so-called property N_p which means that first few modules of syzygies are as simple as possible.

The author was supported by Korea Research Foundation Grant (KRF-2002-070-C00003).

Definition 1.1 (Green-Lazarsfeld, [10]). (X, L) satisfies property N_p if $k_{i,j} = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq p$ and $j \geq 2$. Equivalently, property N_p holds for $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}$ if E admits a minimal free resolution of the form

$$\cdots \rightarrow S^{m_p}(-p-1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow S^{m_2}(-3) \rightarrow S^{m_1}(-2) \rightarrow S \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore property N_0 holds if and only if $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(X, L)$ is a projectively normal embedding, property N_1 holds if and only if property N_0 is satisfied and the homogeneous ideal is generated by quadrics, and property N_p holds for $p \geq 2$ if and only if it has property N_0 and N_1 and the k^{th} syzygies among the quadrics are generated by linear syzygies for all $1 \leq k \leq p-1$.

Concerning higher syzygies, M. Green[9] obtained the first general result. He proved that if C is a smooth curve of genus g and if $\deg(L) \geq 2g+1+p$, then (C, L) satisfies property N_p . This result was rediscovered by M. Green and R. Lazarsfeld[11]. Also they classified all pairs (C, L) for which “ $2g+1+p$ ” theorem is optimal.

Theorem 1.1 (Green-Lazarsfeld, [11]). *Let L be a line bundle of degree $2g+p$ ($p \geq 1$) on a smooth projective curve X of genus g , defining an embedding $C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(C, L) = \mathbb{P}^{g+p}$. Then (C, L) fails to satisfy property N_p if and only if either*

- (i) C is hyperelliptic or
- (ii) $C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{g+p}$ has a $(p+2)$ -secant p -plane, i.e., $H^0(C, L - K_C) \neq 0$ or equivalently $L = K_C + D$ for some effective divisor D of degree $p+2$.

Then Mukai observed that Green’s Theorem implies for ample line bundle A on a smooth curve C , $K_C + (p+3)A$ satisfies property N_p . And he has conjectured that

(\star) **Mukai’s Conjecture.** For a smooth projective surface S and an ample line bundle $A \in \text{Pic}S$, $K_S + (4+p)A$ satisfies property N_p .

Though this conjecture is still open, some progress has been made by D. Butler for ruled surfaces[1] and by F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna for elliptic ruled surfaces[4][5], surfaces of nonnegative Kodaira dimension[6][7] and rational surfaces[8].

The aim of this article is to study higher syzygies of ruled surfaces over an irrational curve with numerical invariant $e \geq 0$. More precisely, we refine results in [1] and [5]. We will follow the notation and terminology of R. Hartshorne’s book [12], V §2. Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus g and let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank 2 on C which is normalized, i.e., $H^0(C, \mathcal{E}) \neq 0$ while $H^0(C, \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(D)) = 0$ for every divisor D of negative degree. We set

$$\mathfrak{e} = \wedge^2 \mathcal{E} \text{ and } e = -\deg(\mathfrak{e}).$$

Let $X = \mathbb{P}_C(\mathcal{E})$ be the associated ruled surface with projection morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow C$. We fix a minimal section C_0 such that $\mathcal{O}_X(C_0) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_C(\mathcal{E})}(1)$. For $\mathfrak{b} \in \text{Pic}C$, $\mathfrak{b}f$ denote the pullback of \mathfrak{b} by π . Thus any element of $\text{Pic}X$ can be written $aC_0 + \mathfrak{b}f$ with $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathfrak{b} \in \text{Pic}C$ and any element of $\text{Num}X$ can be written $aC_0 + bf$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

When $g = 1$, it is proved by Yuko Homma[13][14] and Gallego-Purnaprajna[4] that property N_0 and N_1 are characterized in terms of the intersection number of L with a minimal section, a fiber and the anticanonical curve. See Remark 1.2 and 1.3.

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be an elliptic ruled surface. Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) **(Yuko Homma, [13][14])** *If $e \geq 0$, then L is normally generated if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 3$. If $e = -1$, then L is normally generated if and only if $a \geq 1$, $a + b \geq 3$ and $a + 2b \geq 3$.*
- (2) **(F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna, [4])** *If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_1 if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 4$. If $e = -1$, then L satisfies property N_1 if and only if $a \geq 1$, $a + b \geq 4$ and $a + 2b \geq 4$.*

For higher syzygies, F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna[5] obtained the following:

Theorem 1.3 (F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna, [5]). *Let X be an elliptic ruled surface with the numerical invariant e .*

- (1) *Let L be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.*
 - (a) *If $e = -1$ and $a \geq p + 1$, $a + b \geq 2p + 2$, and $a + 2b \geq 2p + 2$, then L satisfies property N_p .*
 - (b) *If $e \geq 0$ and $a \geq p + 1$, $b - ae \geq 2p + 2$, then L satisfies property N_p .*
- (2) *If $B_1, \dots, B_{p+1} \in \text{Pic}X$ are ample and base point free line bundles, then property N_p holds for $B_1 + \dots + B_{p+1}$.*
- (3) *If $A_1, \dots, A_{2p+3} \in \text{Pic}X$ are ample line bundles, then $K_X + A_1 + \dots + A_{2p+3}$ satisfies property N_p .*

Also they conjectured the following:

Conjecture. (F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna, [5]) *Let X be an elliptic ruled surface and $L \in \text{Pic}X$ a line bundle in the numerical class $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) *If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 3 + p$.*
- (2) *If $e = -1$, then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $a \geq 1$, $a + b \geq 3 + p$, and $a + 2b \geq p + 3$.*

Remark 1.1. When $e \geq 0$, $\deg(L|_{C_0}) = L \cdot C_0 = b - ae$. And $(C, L|_{C_0})$ satisfies property N_p if and only if $\deg(L|_{C_0}) \geq 3 + p$ by Theorem 1.1. Therefore this conjecture suggests that (X, L) satisfies property N_p if and only if $(C, L|_{C_0})$ satisfies property N_p .

Remark 1.2. When $e = -1$, note that there exists a smooth elliptic curve $E \subset X$ such that $E \equiv 2C_0 - f$. See Proposition 3.2 in [4]. Also $\deg(L|_{C_0}) = L \cdot C_0 = a + b$ and $\deg(L|_E) = L \cdot E = a + 2b$. Thus $(C, L|_{C_0})$ satisfies property N_p if and only if $a + b \geq 3 + p$, and $(E, L|_E)$ satisfies property N_p if and only if $a + 2b \geq 3 + p$ by Theorem 1.1. Therefore this conjecture suggests that when $e = -1$, (X, L) satisfies property N_p if and only if $(C, L|_{C_0})$ and $(E, L|_E)$ satisfy property N_p .

This conjecture has been solved for $p = 0, 1$ by Theorem 1.2. And our first main result is that this conjecture is true when $e \geq 0$ or $e = -1$ and $a = 1$:

Theorem 1.4. *Let X be an elliptic ruled surface and $L \in \text{Pic}X$ a line bundle in the numerical class $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) *If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 3 + p$.*
- (2) *If $e = -1$, then L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq 1$ and $a + 2b \geq 5 + 2p$.*
- (3) *If $e = -1$ and $a = 1$, then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $b \geq 2 + p$.*

We remove the condition $a \geq p + 1$ in Theorem 1.3.(1). Theorem 1.4 says that if $e \geq 0$ or if $e = -1$ and $a = 1$, then (X, L) satisfies property N_p if and only if (C, L_C) satisfies property N_p where L_C is the restriction of L to C_0 . In particular, property N_p is characterized in terms of the intersection number of L with a minimal section and a fiber. Also we classify all projectively normal elliptic surface scrolls which satisfies property N_p .

Corollary 1.5. *Let $L = K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q$ where A_i is ample and $q \geq 3$. If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_p if $q \geq 3 - e + p$.*

Corollary 1.6. *Let $L = B_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes B_{p+1}$ be a line bundle on X such that each B_i is ample and base point free and $p \geq 1$. If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_{2p-1} .*

Corollary 1.5 and 1.6 refines numerical bounds in Theorem 1.3.(2) and (3) when $e \geq 0$. They are obtained by using Theorem 1.4 since all base point free line bundles and ample line bundles on X are classified. Corollary 1.5.(1) shows that Mukai's conjecture is true of elliptic ruled surfaces with $e \geq 0$. Also this is optimal. Indeed let $A = aC_0 + bf$ be an ample line bundle such that $b - ae = 1$. Then $K_X + (3 + p - e)A$ fails to satisfy property N_{p+1} by Theorem 1.4.

Remark 1.3. Assume that $e = -1$ and let $A = aC_0 + bf$ be an ample line bundle. If $a + 2b \geq 2$, i.e., A is base point free, then $K_X + qA$ satisfies property N_p for $q \geq 3 + p$ since $K_X + qA = (aq - 2)C_0 + (bq + 1)f$. Therefore for elliptic ruled surface with $e = -1$, Mukai's conjecture is true for base point free ample line bundles, and the only remaining case is when $a + 2b = 1$, that is, A is ample but not base point free (e.g. $D = C_0$).

When C is a curve of genus $g \geq 2$, the author has obtained that

Theorem 1.7 (Corollary 4.4, [3]). *Let X be a ruled surface over a curve C of genus $g \geq 2$ and $L \in \text{Pic}X$ a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) *When $e \geq 0$, L satisfies property N_p if $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 + p$.*
- (2) *When $e < 0$, L satisfies property N_p if $2b - ae \geq 6g - 2 + 2p$.*

And in this article we prove the following sharper result for $e \geq 0$:

Theorem 1.8. *Let X be a ruled surface over a curve C of genus $g \geq 2$. Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$ and L_C the restriction of L to C_0 .*

- (1) *When $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 - e + p$.*
- (2) *When $e \geq g - 2$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.*
- (3) *When $e \geq g - 1$, assume that $a \geq p + 3$ and $b - ae = 2g + p$. Then (X, L) satisfies property N_p if and only if (C, L_C) satisfies property N_p .*

Note that $\deg(L_C) = b - ae$. Therefore Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.8.(3) guarantees the following:

- (*) Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$ and let L_C be the restriction of L to C_0 . When $e \geq g - 1$ and $a \geq p + 2$, if $b - ae = 2g + p$ then (X, L) fails to satisfy property N_p if and only if either
- (i) C is hyperelliptic or
 - (ii) $L_C = K_C + D$ for some effective divisor D of degree $p + 2$.

Example 1.1. Assume that $e \geq g - 1$ and fix a positive integer p . Let $L = aC_0 + \mathfrak{b}f \in \text{Pic}X$ be such that $a \geq p + 3$ and

$$\mathfrak{b} = K_C - ae + D$$

and D is an effective divisor of degree $2 + p$. Then by Theorem 1.1, $L_C = K_C + D$ does not satisfy Property N_p . So Theorem 1.8 implies that (X, L) satisfies property N_{p-1} and property N_p does not hold.

Using Theorem 1.8 we prove the following Mukai type result.

Corollary 1.9. *Let X be a ruled surface over a curve C of genus $g \geq 2$ with $e \geq 0$. Let $L = K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q$ where A_i is ample.*

- (1) *When $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$, L satisfies property N_p if $q \geq \max\{4, g + 1 - 2e\} + p$.*
- (2) *When $e \geq g - 2$, L satisfies property N_p if $q \geq 4 + p$.*

In particular, Mukai's conjecture holds for X if $e \geq \frac{g-3}{2}$.

Remark 1.4. Concerning Mukai's conjecture for ruled surfaces with arbitrary e , D. Butler's result[1] says that $K_X + (4 + 4p)A$ satisfies property N_p . Also for ruled surfaces with $e \geq 0$, his work says that $aC_0 + bf$ satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 1$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 2p$.

Remark 1.5. Let X be a ruled surface over a curve of genus g . Corollary 1.9 shows that if $g = 2, 3$ and $e \geq 0$, then Mukai's conjecture holds for X .

To study the distribution of zeros in the Betti table, we use the so-called Koszul cohomology developed by Mark Green[9]. In particular, this method enables us to show some vanishing of Betti numbers by the vanishing of cohomology groups of certain vector bundles. We reduce the problem to show vanishing of cohomology groups on ruled surfaces to that on curves. Then we use some numerical conditions to kill higher cohomology groups of vector bundles on curves.

It seems the most interesting part of our result that when $e \geq 0$, higher syzygies of ruled surfaces is closely related to that of the minimal section C_0 . This follow from the long exact sequence of cohomology groups induced by the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0,$$

associated to the minimal section C_0 on X . On a variety Z and a line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}Z$, a curve $C \subset Z$ is said to be *extremal* with respect to L and property N_p if (X, L) and (C, L_C) satisfy property N_p but not property N_{p+1} . See Remark 1.5 in [8]. When X is a rational surface with anti-canonical divisor nef, F. J. Gallego

and B. P. Purnaprajna[8] proved for any very ample $L \in \text{Pic}X$, a smooth curve C in $|L|$ is extremal with respect to L by showing that the embedding of X under L is arithmetically Cohen Macaulay. Applying this to rational ruled surfaces, they obtained the following:

Theorem 1.10 (F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna, [8]). *Let X be the rational ruled surface associated to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-e)$. Let L be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) *If $a = 1$ or $e = 0$ and $b = 1$, then L satisfies property N_p for all $p \geq 0$.*
- (2) *If $e = 0$ and $a, b \geq 2$ or $e \geq 1$ and $a \geq 2$, then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $2a + 2b - ae \geq 3 + p$.*

Unfortunately this does not hold for ruled surfaces over an irrational curve. More precisely, $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = g \geq 1$ and hence (X, L) cannot be arithmetically Cohen Macaulay. So we prove a similar statement. And our results implies that for $e \geq 0$ the minimal section C_0 is the extremal curve. Obviously the existence of extremal curves enables us to apply fruitful results about higher syzygies of curves. When $e < 0$, there may be more extremal curves. For an example, on an elliptic ruled surface X with $e = -1$ there exists a smooth elliptic curve $E \subset X$ such that $E \equiv 2C_0 - f$. And Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.4.(3) make it affirmative that C_0 and E are the extremal curves with respect to L as conjectured by F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In §2, we review some necessary elementary facts to study higher syzygies of ruled surfaces. §3 is devoted to give numerical criteria for Property N_p . In §4 we suggest some open questions related to our results.

2. PRELIMINARY

2.1. Notations and Conventions. Throughout this paper the following is assumed.

- (1) All varieties are defined over the complex number field \mathbb{C} .
- (2) For a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space V , $\mathbb{P}(V)$ is the projective space of one-dimensional quotients of V .
- (3) When a variety X is embedded in a projective space, we always assume that it is non-degenerate, i.e. it does not lie in any hyperplane.
- (4) When a projective variety X is embedded in a projective space \mathbb{P}^r by a very ample line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}X$, we may write $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ instead of L as long as there is no confusion.

2.2. The slope of vector bundles on a curve. Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus g . For a vector bundle \mathcal{F} on C , the slope $\mu(\mathcal{F})$ is defined by $\deg(\mathcal{F})/\text{rank}(\mathcal{F})$.

Also the maximal slope and the minimal slope are defined as follows:

$$\mu^+(\mathcal{F}) = \max\{\mu(S) | 0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \mathcal{F}\} \text{ and } \mu^-(\mathcal{F}) = \min\{\mu(Q) | \mathcal{F} \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0\}$$

\mathcal{F} is called semistable if $\mu(\mathcal{F}) = \mu^-(\mathcal{F})$ and stable if $\mu(\mathcal{F}) < \mu^-(\mathcal{F})$. These notions satisfy the following properties.

Lemma 2.1. *For vector bundles \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} on C ,*

- (1) $\mu^+(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}) = \mu^+(\mathcal{E}) + \mu^+(\mathcal{F})$.
- (2) $\mu^-(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}) = \mu^-(\mathcal{E}) + \mu^-(\mathcal{F})$.
- (3) $\mu^+(S^\ell(\mathcal{E})) = \ell\mu^+(\mathcal{E})$.
- (4) $\mu^-(S^\ell(\mathcal{E})) = \ell\mu^-(\mathcal{E})$.
- (5) $\mu^-(\wedge^\ell \mathcal{E}) \geq \ell\mu^-(\mathcal{E})$.
- (6) *If $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2g - 2$, then $h^1(C, \mathcal{E}) = 0$.*
- (7) *If $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2g - 1$, then \mathcal{E} is globally generated.*
- (8) *If $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2g$, then $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ is very ample.*
- (9) *If $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence, then*

$$\mu^-(\mathcal{G}) \geq \mu^-(\mathcal{F}) \geq \min\{\mu^-(\mathcal{E}), \mu^-(\mathcal{G})\}.$$

Proof. See §1 and §2 in [1]. □

Therefore for a vector bundle \mathcal{E} , if $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2g - 1$, then the evaluation map determines an exact sequence of bundles:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$

And Butler obtained the following very useful result:

Theorem 2.2 (Butler, [1]). *For a vector bundle \mathcal{E} over C , if $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \geq 2g$, then $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{E}}$ satisfies*

$$\mu^-(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{E}}) \geq -\frac{\mu^-(\mathcal{E})}{\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) - g}.$$

2.3. Regularity of vector bundles over ruled varieties. Let E be a vector bundle of rank $n + 1$ over a smooth projective variety Y and let $X = \mathbb{P}_Y(E)$ with the projection map $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ and tautological line bundle H .

Definition 2.1. *For a vector bundle \mathcal{F} over X , we say that \mathcal{F} is f π -regular when*

$$R^i \pi_*(\mathcal{F}(f - i)) = 0$$

for every $i \geq 1$.

Here $\mathcal{F}(f - i) = \mathcal{F} \otimes H^{f-i}$. By definition, a line bundle of the form $aH + \pi^*B$ is $(-a)$ π -regular. We present some basic facts about the π -regularity.

Lemma 2.3 (Lemma 3.2, [1]). *Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be two vector bundles on X with f and g π -regularity, respectively.*

- (1) $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{G}$ is $(f + g)$ π -regular.
- (2) *If $f \leq 1$, then*

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{F}) \cong H^i(Y, \pi_* \mathcal{F}) \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0.$$

(3) If $f \leq 0$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \pi^*(\pi_*\mathcal{F})$, there is an exact sequence of vector bundles on X

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$$

where $\mathcal{K}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}$ is 1 π -regular.

(4) If $f \leq 0$ and $g \leq 0$, then there is a surjective map

$$\pi_*\mathcal{F} \otimes \pi_*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular if Y is a curve, $\mu^-(\pi_*(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{G})) \geq \mu^-(\pi_*\mathcal{F}) + \mu^-(\pi_*\mathcal{G})$.

2.4. Ruled Surfaces. Let X be a ruled surface over a smooth projective curve C of genus g . We use notations in §1 and survey some basic facts about X :

- (1) The restriction of $aC_0 + \mathbf{b}f$ to C_0 is $\mathbf{b} + a\mathbf{e}$.
- (2) The canonical line bundle of X is given by $K_X = -2C_0 + (K_C + \mathbf{e})f$.
- (3) The arithmetic genus $p_a(X) = -g$ and the geometric genus $p_g(X) = 0$.
- (4) When $e \geq 0$, $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) = -e$. When $e \leq -1$, $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) = -\frac{e}{2}$.
- (5) \mathcal{E} is nonstable if and only if $e > 0$, semistable if and only if $e \leq 0$ and stable if and only if $e < 0$.
- (6) Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.
 - (i) If $e \geq 0$, then L is ample if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 1$.
 - (ii) If $e < 0$, then L is ample if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $2b - ae \geq 1$.

2.5. Koszul Cohomology. Let V be a finite-dimensional complex vector space and let $S(V)$ be the symmetric algebra on V . For a nonzero coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on $\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}V$, consider the associated graded S -module

$$F = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F}(\ell))$$

and the minimal free resolution

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbb{Z}} S(V)(-q) \otimes M_{i,q} \xrightarrow{\varphi_i} \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbb{Z}} S(V)(-q) \otimes M_{i-1,q} \rightarrow \cdots \\ \rightarrow \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbb{Z}} S(V)(-q) \otimes M_{1,q} \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \bigoplus_{q \in \mathbb{Z}} S(V)(-q) \otimes M_{0,q} \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} F \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

of F . Put $k_{i,j} = \dim_k M_{i,i+j}$. These integers are called *Betti numbers* of F . There is the following general connection between syzygies and some cohomology groups.

Theorem 2.4 (Theorem 4.5, [2]). *There is an exact sequence*

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge^{i+1} V \otimes H^0(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F}(j-1)) \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i,j}} H^0(\mathbb{P}, \wedge^i \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{F}(j)) \rightarrow \\ H^1(\mathbb{P}, \wedge^{i+1} \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{F}(j-1)) \rightarrow \wedge^{i+1} V \otimes H^1(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F}(j-1)) \end{aligned}$$

with $\text{Coker}(\alpha_{i,j}) \cong M_{i,i+j}$ where $\mathcal{M} = \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1)$ and $V = H^0(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^r}(1))$. Therefore $k_{i,j} = \dim_k \text{Coker}(\alpha_{i,j})$ and we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M_{i,i+j} \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}, \wedge^{i+1} \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{F}(j-1)) \rightarrow \wedge^{i+1} V \otimes H^1(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{F}(j-1)).$$

In this paper, we concern the case when \mathcal{F} is a coherent sheaf on a subvariety $X \subset \mathbb{P}$. Under this situation, Theorem 2.4 guarantees that there is an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge^{i+1} V \otimes H^0(X, \mathcal{F}(j-1)) &\xrightarrow{\alpha_{i,j}} H^0(X, \wedge^i \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{F}(j)) \rightarrow \\ H^1(X, \wedge^{i+1} \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{F}(j-1)) &\rightarrow \wedge^{i+1} V \otimes H^1(X, \mathcal{F}(j-1)) \end{aligned}$$

with $\text{Coker}(\alpha_{i,j}) \cong M_{i,i+j}$.

2.6. Cohomological interpretation of property N_p . We review some cohomological criteria for property N_p . Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension $n \geq 1$ and let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a very ample line bundle. Consider the natural short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_L \rightarrow H^0(X, L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0.$$

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{X/\mathbb{P}}$ of $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}H^0(X, L)$ is 3-regular in the sense of Castelnuovo-Mumford, i.e., that $H^i(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{I}_{X/\mathbb{P}}(3-i)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. Then for $p \leq \text{codim}(X, \mathbb{P})$, property N_p holds for L if and only if $H^1(X, \wedge^{p+1} \mathcal{M}_L \otimes L) = 0$.*

Proof. See §1 in [11]. □

Remark 1. *Let X be a smooth projective surface with geometric genus 0, i.e., $H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. Let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a normally generated very ample line bundle such that $H^1(X, L) = 0$. Then it is easy to check that $\mathcal{I}_{X/\mathbb{P}}$ is 3-regular.*

2.7. Higher syzygies of degenerate varieties. Let $\Lambda \cong \mathbb{P}W \subset \mathbb{P}V$ be a linear subspace such that $\text{codim}(W, V) = c$. It is easily checked that

$$\Omega_{\mathbb{P}V}(1)|_{\mathbb{P}W} \cong \Omega_{\mathbb{P}W}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}W}^c.$$

Now let $X \subset \mathbb{P}V$ be a smooth projective variety which is indeed contained in Λ . Let the corresponding very ample line bundle on X be $L \in \text{Pic}X$. Consider the natural short exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W \rightarrow W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

The above observation shows that $\mathcal{M}_V \cong \mathcal{M}_W \oplus \mathcal{O}_X^c$.

Lemma 2.6. *Under the situation just stated, assume that $H^1(X, L^\ell) = 0$ for all $\ell \geq 1$ and $W = H^0(X, L)$. Then (X, L) satisfies property N_p if and only if*

$$H^1(X, \wedge^i \mathcal{M}_V \otimes L^\ell) = 0 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq p+1 \text{ and } \ell \geq 1.$$

Proof. We use induction on c .

When $c = 0$, this is a well-known criterion for Property N_p .

Assume that $c = 1$. Since $\mathcal{M}_W = \mathcal{M}_V \oplus \mathcal{O}_X$, $\wedge^i \mathcal{M}_V \cong \wedge^i \mathcal{M}_W \oplus \wedge^{i-1} \mathcal{M}_W$ which completes the proof.

When $c \geq 2$, fix a filtration $H^0(X, L) = W \subset W_1 \subset \cdots \subset W_c = V$ of subspaces each having codimension one in the next. Then assertion comes by repeating the process in the case $c = 1$. □

3. MAIN THEOREMS

Let $\pi : X \rightarrow C$ be the projection morphism. Let $L = aC_0 + \mathfrak{b}f \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$ such that $a \geq 1$ and $b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \geq 2g + 1$. Let \mathcal{F} denote $\pi_*L = S^a(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathfrak{b}$. Then $\mu^-(\pi_*L) = b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E})$ and hence by Lemma 2.1, L is very ample and $H^1(X, L^\ell) = 0$ if $\ell \neq 0$. Now consider the exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_L \rightarrow H^0(X, L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1. *Let $N \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $sC_0 + tf$.*

(1) *For $m \geq 1$, $H^1(X, \wedge^m \mathcal{M}_L \otimes N) = 0$ if*

$$s \geq \min\{m, a\} \text{ and } t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > \frac{m(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}))}{b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) - g} + 2g - 2.$$

(2) *For $m \geq 1$, $H^2(X, \wedge^m \mathcal{M}_L \otimes N) = 0$ if $s + 1 \geq m$.*

Proof. Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_L \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{K}_L is a vector bundle of rank a on X which is 1 π -regular by Lemma 2.3. Using Snake Lemma, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & \mathcal{K}_L & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & 0 & & \mathcal{K}_L & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \pi^*\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} & \rightarrow & H^0(C, \mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X & \rightarrow & \pi^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \parallel \wr & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{M}_L & \rightarrow & H^0(X, L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X & \rightarrow & L \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ & & \mathcal{K}_L & & 0 & & \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & \end{array}.$$

(1) From the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_L \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_L \rightarrow 0,$$

the desired vanishing is obtained if

$$H^1(X, \wedge^{m-i} \pi^*\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \wedge^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = 0 \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq \min\{m, a\}.$$

Since we are in characteristic zero, $\wedge^i \mathcal{K}_L$ is a direct summand of $T^i \mathcal{K}_L$, and therefore it suffices to show that

$$H^1(X, \wedge^{m-i} \pi^* \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = 0 \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq \min\{m, a\}.$$

Lemma 2.3 guarantees that $T^i \mathcal{K}_L$ is i π -regular and hence

$$H^1(X, \wedge^{m-i} \pi^* \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = H^1(C, \wedge^{m-i} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N)$$

from the assumption $s \geq \min\{m, a\}$. So by Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show that

$$\mu^-(\wedge^{m-i} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) > 2g - 2.$$

First we claim that

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad & \mu^-(\pi_* \mathcal{K}_L \otimes C_0) \geq b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}). \\ (ii) \quad & \mu^-(\pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) \geq i(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E})) + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}). \end{aligned}$$

For (i), apply Lemma 4.3 in [1] to the case $V = L$ and $W = C_0$ in Butler's notation. Since $\mathcal{K}_L \otimes C_0$ is 0 π -regular and

$$T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N = T^i(\mathcal{K}_L \otimes C_0) \otimes ((s-i)C_0 + tf),$$

repeated application of Lemma 2.3.(4) shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^-(\pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) & \geq i\mu^-(\pi_* \mathcal{K}_L \otimes C_0) + \mu^-(\pi_* \{(s-i)C_0 + tf\}) \\ & \geq i(b + (a+1)\mu^-(\mathcal{E})) + (s-i)\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) + t \\ & = i(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E})) + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of (ii). From this claim,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^-(\wedge^{m-i} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) & \geq (m-i)\mu^-(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}}) + i(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E})) + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \\ & \geq m\mu^-(\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}}) + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \\ & \geq -m \frac{\mu^-(\mathcal{F})}{\mu^-(\mathcal{F}) - g} + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \text{ (Theorem 2.2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mu^-(\mathcal{F}) = b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E})$,

$$-\frac{m(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}))}{b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) - g} + t + s\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2g - 2$$

implies the desired vanishing.

(2) In the same way, $H^2(X, \wedge^m \mathcal{M}_L \otimes N) = 0$ if

$$H^2(X, \wedge^{m-i} \pi^* \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = 0 \text{ for all } 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

Since $T^i \mathcal{K}_L$ is i π -regular, if $s+1 \geq m$, then $T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N$ is 1 π -regular and hence

$$H^2(X, \wedge^{m-i} \pi^* \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = H^2(C, \wedge^{m-i} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \pi_* T^i \mathcal{K}_L \otimes N) = 0.$$

by Lemma 2.3. □

Proof of Theorem 1.4(1) and (2). By Lemma 3.1, $H^1(X, \wedge^m \mathcal{M}_L \otimes L) = 0$ if

$$b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > \frac{m(b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}))}{b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) - 1}$$

or equivalently $b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > m + 1$. Therefore if $b + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 2 + p$, then L satisfies property N_p by Lemma 2.5 and Remark 1. Since $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) = -e$ if $e \geq 0$ and $\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{1}{2}$ if $e = -1$, it is proved that

- (1) If $e \geq 0$, then L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 3 + p$.
- (2) If $e = -1$, then L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq 1$ and $a + 2b \geq 5 + 2p$.

To complete the proof it remains to show that when $e \geq 0$,

- (*) if $b - ae = 3 + p$ for some $p \geq 0$, then L fails to satisfy Property N_{p+1} .

Consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0.$$

Define graded S -modules $R_1 = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L^\ell)$, $R_2 = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(X, L^\ell)$, and $R_3 = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} H^0(C, L_C^\ell)$ where L_C is the restriction of L to C . It is easy to check that $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L^\ell) = 0$ for all $\ell > 0$ (see Proposition 3.1 in [4]). So we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R_1 \rightarrow R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \rightarrow 0$$

of graded S -modules with maps preserving the gradings and hence there is a long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow M_{1,q}(R_1, V) &\rightarrow M_{1,q}(R_2, V) \rightarrow M_{1,q}(R_3, V) \\ &\rightarrow M_{0,q}(R_1, V) \rightarrow M_{0,q}(R_2, V) \rightarrow M_{0,q}(R_3, V) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

See Corollary (1.d.4) in [9]. We need the following part:

$$\cdots \rightarrow M_{p+1,p+3}(R_2, V) \rightarrow M_{p+1,p+3}(R_3, V) \rightarrow M_{p,p+3}(R_1, V) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L^2) = 0$,

$$M_{p,p+3}(R_1, V) = H^1(X, \wedge^{p+1} \mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L^2)$$

by Theorem 2.4. By Lemma 3.1, $H^1(X, \wedge^{p+1} \mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L^2) = 0$ and hence $M_{p,p+3}(R_1, V) = 0$.

Assume that L satisfies property N_{p+1} , then $M_{p+1,p+3}(R_2, V) = 0$ and hence $M_{p+1,p+3}(R_3, V) = 0$ which implies that (C, L_C) satisfies property N_{p+1} . This is impossible since $\deg(L_C) = 3 + p$. So $M_{p+1,p+3}(R_2, V) \neq 0$ and hence property N_{p+1} does not hold for (X, L) . \square

Now we prove Corollary 1.5 and 1.6. Recall numerical criteria for base point freeness for line bundles on X .

Lemma 3.2. *Let $L \in \text{Pic} X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$.*

- (1) *If $e \geq 0$, then L is ample and base point free if and only if $a \geq 1$ and $b - ae \geq 2$.*
- (2) *If $e = -1$, then L is ample and base point free if and only if $a \geq 1$, $a + b \geq 2$ and $a + 2b \geq 2$.*

Proof. See Remark 3.5.3 in [4]. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.5. Put $A_i \equiv a_i C_0 + b_i f$. Thus $a_i \geq 1$ and $b_i - a_i e \geq 1$ by Lemma 3.2. Also

$$K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q \equiv (\sum a_i - 2)C_0 + (\sum b_i - e)f.$$

Since $(\sum b_i - e) - e(\sum a_i - 2) = \sum (b_i - a_i e) + e \geq q + e$ for $e \geq 0$, Theorem 1.4 guarantees (1). \square

Proof of Corollary 1.6. Put $B_i = a_i C_0 + b_i f$. Thus $a_i \geq 1$ and $b_i - a_i e \geq 2$ by Lemma 3.2. Also

$$L = (\sum a_i)C_0 + (\sum b_i)f \text{ and } \sum b_i - e \sum a_i = \sum (b_i - e a_i) \geq 2p + 2.$$

Then the assertion comes from Theorem 1.4. \square

For a given normally generated very ample line bundle, it is one of the most natural questions that for which p the line bundle satisfies property N_p . If X is an elliptic ruled surface with $e \geq 0$, this question is answered perfectly in Theorem 1.4.(1). It seems very interesting that

- (*) for a line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}X$ in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$ with $a \geq 1$, property N_p holds for L if and only if property N_p holds for the restriction of L to the minimal section C_0 .

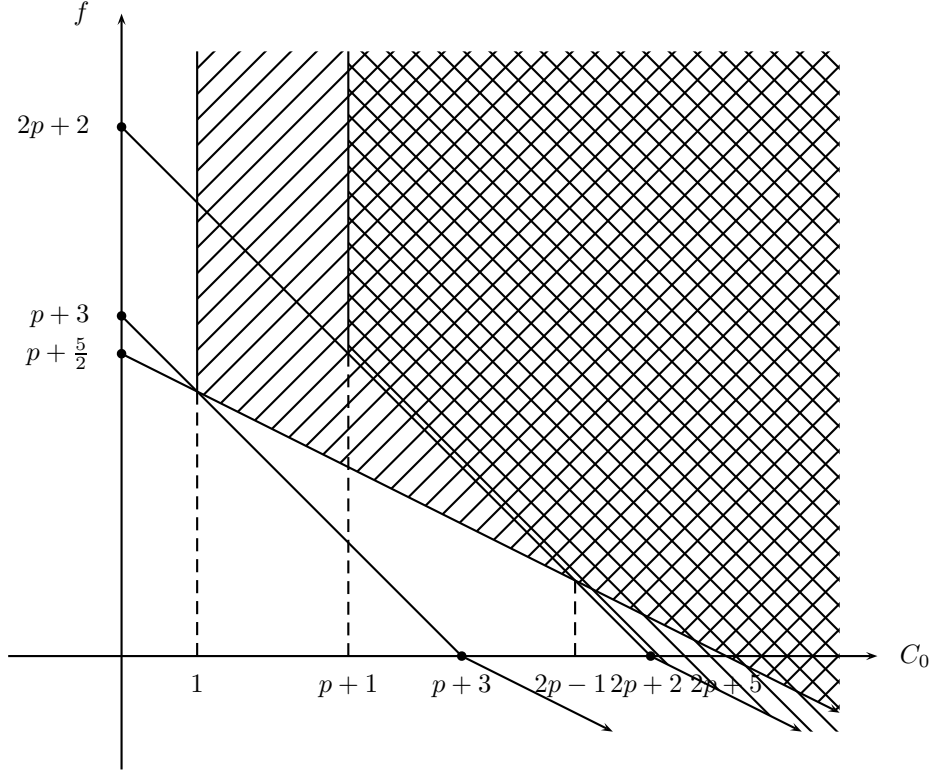
That is, for elliptic ruled surfaces with $e \geq 0$ the higher syzygies of line bundles are closely connected with that of the minimal section. Now we turn to the case $e = -1$. Recall that if X is an elliptic ruled surface with $e = -1$, then there exists a smooth elliptic curve $E \subset X$ such that $E \equiv 2C_0 - f$. It is proved by Yuko Homma[13][14] and Gallego-Purnaprajna[4] that property N_0 and N_1 are characterized in terms of the intersection number of L with a minimal section, a fiber and the anticanonical curve E . Theorem 1.2 makes the following conjecture affirmative.

Conjecture. (F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna, [5]) Let X be an elliptic ruled surface with $e = -1$ and let $L \in \text{Pic}X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class $aC_0 + bf$. Then L satisfies property N_p if and only if $a \geq 1$, $a + b \geq 3 + p$, and $a + 2b \geq p + 3$.

For $p = 2$, this is checked for L in the numerical class $C_0 + 4f$ or $2C_0 + 3f$ ([5], §7). Now we show that this conjecture is true for scrolls, i.e., $a = 1$.

Proof of Theorem 1.4(3). If $b \geq p + 2$, then L satisfies property N_p by Theorem 1.4.(2). For the converse, we prove a stronger statement:

- (*) If $1 \leq a \leq p + 3$ and $b = p + 3 - a$, then the line bundle $N \in \text{Pic}X$ in the numerical class $aC_0 + bf$ does not satisfy property N_{p+1} .

FIGURE 1. Elliptic ruled surface with $e = -1$

From the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_N \otimes N) &\rightarrow H^1(C, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_N \otimes N_C) \\ &\rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_N \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

where N_C is the restriction of N to C_0 . Note that

- (i) Since $\deg(N_C) = a + b = p + 3$, N_C fails to satisfy property N_{p+1} and hence $H^1(C, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_N \otimes N_C) \neq 0$ by Lemma 2.6.
- (ii) The short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_N \rightarrow H^0(X, N) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0,$$

gives the following long exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^{p+1}\mathcal{M}_N \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N^2) &\rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^{p+2}\mathcal{M}_N \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N) \\ &\rightarrow \wedge^{p+2}H^0(X, N) \otimes H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that $H^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N) = 0$. Also by Lemma 3.1,

$$H^1(X, \wedge^{p+1}\mathcal{M}_N \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N^2) = 0$$

and hence $H^2(X, \wedge^{p+2}\mathcal{M}_N \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes N) = 0$.

By (i) and (ii), $H^1(X, \wedge^{p+2}\mathcal{M}_N \otimes N) \neq 0$ which completes the proof. \square

Results on higher syzygies of elliptic ruled surfaces with $e = -1$ are summarized in Figure.1. In this figure, the integral points of the coordinate plane represent the classes of $\text{Num}(X)$. Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.4 imply that the line bundles contained in the upper right area of the straight line or the higher crooked line should satisfy property N_p . The above conjecture by F. J. Gallego and B. P. Purnaprajna suggest that the line bundles contained in the right upper regions of the lower crooked line should satisfy property N_p .

Proof of Theorem 1.8. From the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L) &\rightarrow H^1(X, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes L) \\ \rightarrow H^1(C, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes L_C) &\rightarrow H^2(X, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Note that

(i) Since $\deg(L_C) = b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$, $H^1(C, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes L \otimes \mathcal{O}_C) = 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq p + 1$ by Lemma 2.6.

(ii) By Lemma 3.1, $H^1(X, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L) = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq p + 1$ if

$$a - 1 \geq p + 1 \text{ and } b - (a - 1)e > \frac{(p + 1)(b - ae)}{b - ae - g} + 2g - 2.$$

Let $\nu = b - ae$. Then the second inequality is equivalent to

$$\nu^2 - (3g - e - 1 + p)\nu + (2g^2 - 2g - eg) > 0$$

and it is a tedious calculation that this inequality holds if $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$ and $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 - e + p$ or if $e \geq g - 2$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.

(iii) By the same way as in (ii), when $e \geq g - 1$,

$$H^1(X, \wedge^{p+2}\mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L) = 0$$

if $a \geq p + 3$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.

(iv) By Lemma 3.1, $H^2(X, \wedge^j\mathcal{M}_L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-C_0) \otimes L) = 0$ if $j \leq a$.

By (i) and (ii), $H^1(X, \wedge^j \mathcal{M}_L \otimes L) = 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq p+1$ which implies that (X, L) satisfies property N_p by Lemma 2.5. Therefore (1) and (2) are proved. By (iii) and (iv), $H^1(X, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_L \otimes L) \cong H^1(C, \wedge^{p+2} \mathcal{M}_L \otimes L_C)$ which implies (3). \square

Proof of Corollary 1.9. Put $A_i = a_i C_0 + b_i f$. Since $e \geq 0$, A_i is ample if and only if $a_i \geq 1$ and $b_i - a_i e \geq 1$. Let $L = K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q$ which is in the numerical class of $(\sum a_i - 2)C_0 + (\sum b_i + 2g - 2 - e)f$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} (\sum b_i + 2g - 2 - e) - e(\sum a_i - 2) &= \sum (b_i - e a_i) + 2g - 2 + e \\ &\geq q + 2g - 2 + e. \end{aligned}$$

To apply Theorem 1.8, it is necessary that $\sum a_i - 2 \geq p + 2$ which is true since we assume that $q \geq 4 + p$. Therefore L satisfies property N_p if

- (1) $q + 2g - 2 + e \geq 3g - 1 - e + p$ when $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$, and
- (2) $q + 2g - 2 + e \geq 2g + 1 + p$ when $e \geq g - 2$

or equivalently

- (1)' $q \geq \max\{g + 1 - 2e, 4\} + p$ when $0 \leq e \leq g - 3$, and
- (2)' $q \geq 3 - e + p$ when $e \geq g - 2$.

Combining the assumption $q \geq 4 + p$ and (1)', (2)', we get the desired statement. \square

4. OPEN QUESTIONS AND CONJECTURES

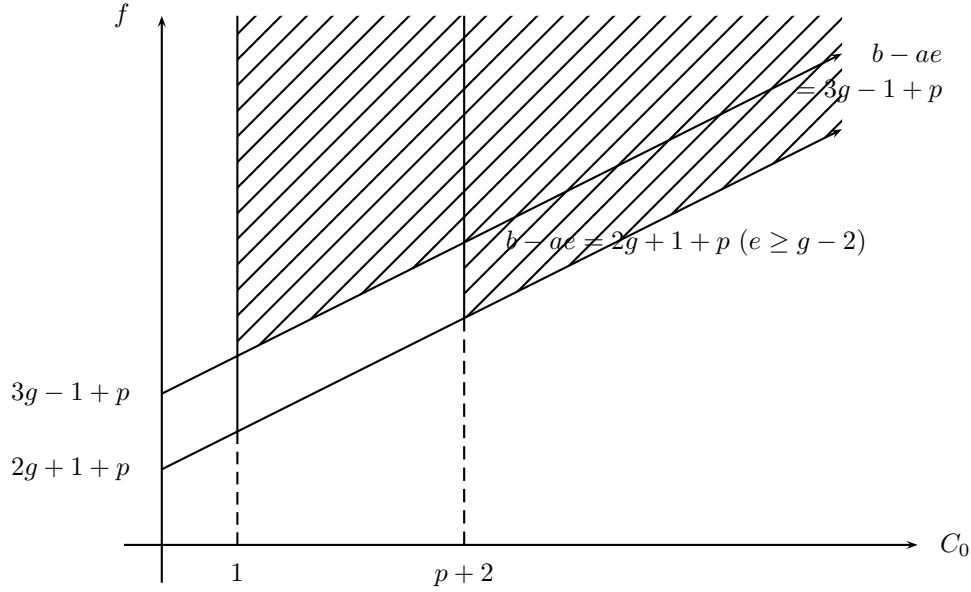
For a given normally generated very ample line bundle, it is one of the most natural questions that for which p the line bundle satisfies property N_p . Along this line, we suggest open questions related to higher syzygies of line bundles on ruled surfaces. Let X be a ruled surface over a smooth projective curve C of genus g . Let $L \in \text{Pic} X$ be a line bundle in the numerical class of $aC_0 + bf$ with $a \geq 1$ and let L_C be the restriction of L to C_0 .

4.1. Semistable or Unstable Cases. When $e \geq 0$, the followings are known:

- (1) (Theorem 1.2, [3]) If $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 + p$, then property N_p holds for L .
- (2) (Theorem 1.8.(1)) When $0 \leq e \leq g - 2$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 3g - 1 - e + p$.
- (3) (Theorem 1.8.(2)) When $e \geq g - 1$, L satisfies property N_p if $a \geq p + 2$ and $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.

These facts are summarized in Figure.1. In this figure, the integral points of the coordinate plane represent the classes of $\text{Num}(X)$ and the shadowed regions contain the line bundles which satisfy property N_p . From these results and Green's " $2g + 1 + p$ " theorem, the most natural hope in general would be the following:

Conjecture 1. L satisfies property N_p if $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.

FIGURE 2. Ruled surface with $e \geq 0$

This conjecture implies Mukai's conjecture for ruled surfaces with $e \geq 0$ as in the case of Corollary 1.9.(2). More precisely, this guarantees the following:

(*) Let $L = K_X + A_1 + \cdots + A_q$ where A_i is ample and $q \geq 3$. Then L satisfies property N_p if $q \geq 3 - e + p$.

Also in the direction of Theorem 1.8.(3), we make the following:

Conjecture 2. When $b - ae = 2g + p$, L fails to satisfy property N_p if and only if either (i) C is hyperelliptic or (ii) $L_C = K_C + D$ for some effective divisor D of degree $p + 2$.

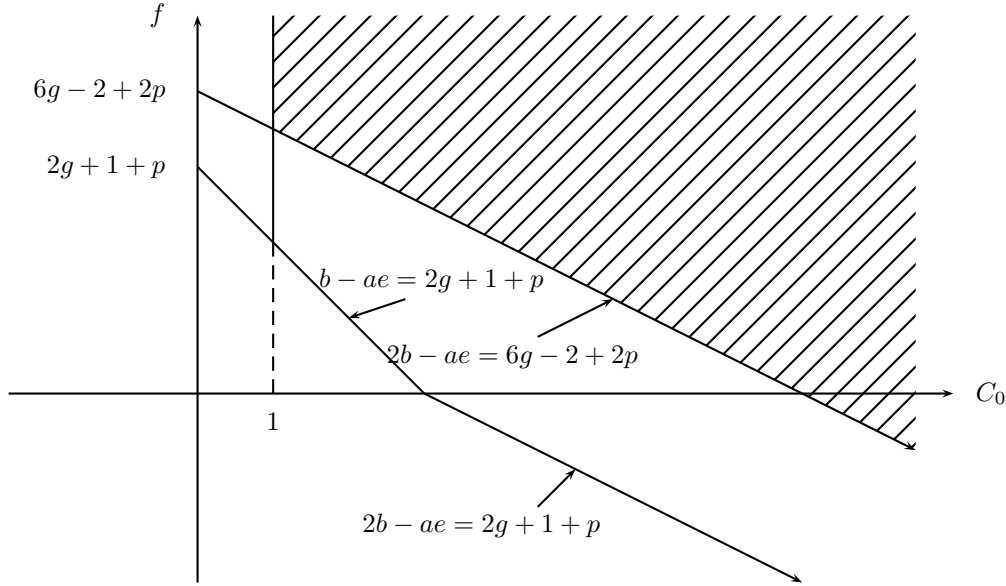
These two conjectures imply that when $e \geq 0$, the higher syzygies of line bundles would be closely connected with that of the minimal section. Theorem 1.4 implies exactly that these are true for elliptic ruled surfaces.

4.2. Stable Cases. When $e < 0$, it is known that

(*) (Theorem 1.2, [3]) If $2b - ae \geq 6g - 2 + 2p$, then Property N_p holds for L .

Note that when $e < 0$, there may be other extremal curves as discussed in §3. Indeed results of Yuko Homma[14] and Gallego-Purnaprajna[5] about elliptic ruled surfaces with $e = -1$ make the following conjecture affirmative.

Conjecture 3. L satisfies Property N_p if $b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$ and $2b - ae \geq 2g + 1 + p$.

FIGURE 3. Ruled surface with $e < 0$

We remark that this is proved for $g = 1$ and $a = 1$, i.e., elliptic surface scrolls. As in the case $e \geq 0$, this guarantees Mukai's conjecture for ruled surfaces $e < 0$. In Figure 2, the integral points of the coordinate plane represent the classes of $\text{Num}(X)$ and the shadowed regions contain the line bundles which satisfy property N_p .

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